2단어의 함정

35. When confronted by a seemingly simple pointing task, where their desires are put in conflict with outcomes, chimpanzees find it impossible to exhibit subtle selfserving cognitive strategies in the immediate presence of a desired reward. However, such tasks are mastered . In one study, chimps were confronted by a simple choice; two plates holding tasty food items were presented, each with a different number of treats. If the chimp pointed to the plate having more treats, it would immediately be given to a fellow chimp in an adjacent cage, and the frustrated subject would receive the smaller amount. After hundreds and hundreds of trials, these chimps could not learn to withhold pointing to the larger reward. However, these same chimps had already been taught the symbolic concept of simple numbers. When those numbers were placed on the plates as a substitute for the actual rewards, the chimps promptly learned to point to the smaller numbers first, thereby obtaining the larger rewards for themselves. [3점]

- (1) as immediate rewards replace delayed ones
- 2 when an alternative symbol system is employed
- ③ if their desires for the larger rewards are satisfied
- When material rewards alternate with symbolic ones
- ⑤ if the value of the number is proportional to the amount of the reward

이것은 2014학년도 9월 모의평가 35번 문제입니다. 4번이 낚시선지이고, 2번이 올바른 선지입니다. 2번과 4번 선지를 보시면은, 둘 다 alternative와 symbol이 들어가 있음을 알 수 있을 것입니다.

헌데 중요한 것은 지문에서는 symbolic concept가 등장해 있었고 우리는 concept의 동의어인 system을 선지에서 찾아야만 답을 맞출 수 있었다는 것입니다. 즉 2단어가 모두 일치하는 것을 찾으라는 문제였던 것입니다. 이런 식의 낚시법은 2014학년도 6평에서도 등장했습니다.

- 33. Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think "if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued." But suppose you must try to console the victim's relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim's injuries and suggest "even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died." Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). "Even if..." conditionals have been called "semifactual" because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that . [3점]
 - ① the consequence is unimaginable
 - 2 the antecedent is inevitable
 - 3 the outcome is inevitable
 - 4 the antecedent is unpredictable
 - ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

바로 이 문제인데요. 선지에는 outcome과 consequence라는 동의어들이 들어 있습니다. 그리고 나서 그 뒤의 단어를 맞추라는 것인데, 지문에는 unchanged가 있습니다. 그러면

Unimaginable(상상 불가능한)

Unpredictable (예측 불가능한)

Inevitable(피할 수 없는)

이 세 단어들 가운데 unchanged(불변의)와 똑 같은 단어를 찾으라는 원리나 같다는 뜻입니다. 찾아보면 inevitable이고, 따라서 답이 3번이 됩니다. 여기서도 2단어가 모두 일치하는 것 을 찾으라는 것이고, 매력적인 오답선지로는 2단어 가운데 1단어만 일치하는 것으로 구성을 해버렸다는 뜻이 됩니다.

이것이 진화하면 이런 방식도 됩니다.

27. Recent evidence suggests that the common ancestor of Neanderthals and modern people, living about 400,000 years ago, may have already been using pretty sophisticated language. If language is based on genes and is the key to cultural evolution, and Neanderthals had language, then why did the Neanderthal toolkit show so little cultural change? Moreover, genes would undoubtedly have changed during the human revolution after 200,000 years ago, but more in response to new habits than as causes of them. At an earlier date, cooking selected mutations for smaller guts and mouths, rather than vice versa. At a later date, milk drinking selected for mutations for retaining lactose digestion into adulthood in people of western European and East African descent.

The appeal to a genetic change driving evolution gets gene-culture co-evolution backwards: it is a top-down explanation for a bottom-up process. [37]

- ① Genetic evolution is the mother of new habits
- 2 Every gene is the architect of its own mutation
- 3 The cultural horse comes before the genetic cart
- 4 The linguistic shovel paves the way for a cultural road
- (5) When the cultural cat is away, the genetic mice will play

2013 수능 27번입니다.

Genetic Change라는 2단어가 전부 같은데도 불구하고(genetic evolution/genetic cart) 매력적인 오답 선지인 1번은 틀리고 정답 선지인 3번은 맞는 이유는 뭘까요? 3단어 가운데의 2단어의 함정입니다. 왜 냐면 여기서는 문화 이야기를 하고 있기 때문에 그렇습니다. 3단어가 다 맞는 것을 고르라는 거죠.